

(7) Then proceed straight northwest on the Terminous Tract to the south end of Peatland Road and follow it north to its intersection with State Route 12, T3N, R5E (Terminous, Calif. map);

(8) Then proceed west 0.2 mile on State Route 12 to its intersection with an unnamed unimproved road at BM-8, and continue straight northwest on the Terminous Tract to the marked siphon on the south side of Sycamore Slough, T3N, R5E (ending on the Thornton, Calif. map);

(9) Then proceed in a straight line north-to-northeast across Brack Tract, Hog Slough and Canal Ranch to the line's intersection with Beaver Slough near the 90-degree east turn of an unnamed light duty road, west of a small cluster of buildings, T4N, R5E (Thornton, Calif. map);

(10) Then proceed west along Beaver Slough to its intersection with the South Mokelumne River, following the river north and east to its intersection with Interstate 5 (marked as under construction), T5N, R5E (ending on the Bruceville, Calif. map);

(11) Then proceed northwest along Interstate 5 to its intersection with an unnamed road, locally known as Hood-Franklin Road.

(12) From Interstate 5, proceed east on Hood-Franklin Road to its intersection with Franklin Boulevard, Section 17, T6N, R5E (ending on the Florin, Calif. map);

(13) Proceed generally north along Franklin Boulevard to its intersection with Sims Road and a section line running due east marking the northern boundary of Section 28, T7N, R5E (Florin, Calif. map).

(14) Follow this section line due east to its junction with Sheldon Road and then proceed east along Sheldon Road to its intersection with the Central California Traction Co. Railroad (beginning on the Florin, Calif. map and ending on the Elk Grove, Calif. map);

(15) Proceed southeast along the Central California Traction Co. Railroad to its intersection with Grant Line Road (Elk Grove, Calif. map);

(16) Then northeast along Grant Line Road to its intersection with State Highway 16 (beginning on the Elk Grove, Calif. map, passing through the

Sloughhouse, Calif. map, and ending on the Buffalo Creek, Calif. map);

(17) Proceed southeast along State Highway 16 to its intersection with Deer Creek (ending on the Sloughhouse, Calif. map);

(18) Then proceed generally northeast along Deer Creek to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Sacramento County (beginning on the Sloughhouse, Calif. map, passing through the Buffalo Creek, Calif. map, and ending on the Folsom SE, Calif. map); and

(19) Proceed generally south along the eastern boundary of Sacramento County to the meeting point of Sacramento, Amador, and San Joaquin Counties (beginning on the Folsom SE, Calif. map, passing through the Carbondale, Calif. map, and ending on the Goose Creek, Calif. map); and

(20) Then proceed generally south-southeast along the eastern boundary of San Joaquin County to the point of beginning (beginning on the Goose Creek, Calif. map, passing through the Clements, Calif. and Wallace, Calif. maps, and ending on the Valley Springs SW, Calif. map).

[T.D. ATF-223, 51 FR 5324, Feb. 13, 1986, as amended by T.D. ATF-482, 67 FR 56484, Sept. 4, 2002]

#### § 9.108 Ozark Mountain.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Ozark Mountain."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of Ozark Mountain viticultural area are 11 U.S.G.S. maps in the scale of 1:250,000. They are titled—

(1) St. Louis, Missouri (1963, revised 1969);

(2) Jefferson City, Missouri (1955, revised 1970);

(3) Springfield, Missouri (1954, revised 1969);

(4) Joplin, Missouri; Kansas (1954, revised 1974);

(5) Tulsa, Oklahoma; Arkansas; Missouri; Kansas (1958, revised 1973);

(6) Fort Smith, Arkansas-Oklahoma (1978);

(7) Russellville, Arkansas (compiled in 1954);

(8) Memphis, Tennessee; Arkansas; Missouri (1953, revised 1978);

(9) Poplar Bluff, Missouri; Arkansas (1957, revised 1978);

(10) Paducah, Kentucky; Illinois; Missouri; Indiana (1949, revised 1969); and

(11) Rolla, Missouri; Illinois (1954, revised 1969).

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General*. The Ozark Mountain viticultural area is located in Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. The starting point of the following boundary description is the point at which the Missouri River joins the Mississippi River north of St. Louis, Missouri (on the St. Louis map).

(2) *Boundary Description*. (i) The boundary proceeds from the starting point westward along the Missouri River until it meets the Osage River;

(ii) Then further westward along the Osage River (flowing through Lake of the Ozarks and the Harry S. Truman Reservoir) until it passes adjacent to Missouri Highway 82 in Osceola, Missouri (on the Jefferson City map);

(iii) Then southwestward along Missouri Highway 82 until it intersects U.S. Highway 54 in Eldorado Springs, Missouri (on the Joplin map);

(iv) Then westward along U.S. Highway 54 until it intersects U.S. Highway 71 near Nevada, Missouri;

(v) Then southward along U.S. Highway 71 until it intersects Interstate Highway 44, approximately 5 miles south of Carthage, Missouri;

(vi) Then westward and southwestward along Interstate Highway 44 into the State of Oklahoma, and continuing southwestward until Interstate Highway 44 crosses the Neosho River near Miami, Oklahoma (on the Tulsa map);

(vii) Then southward along the Neosho River (flowing through the Lake of the Cherokees, Lake Hudson, and Fort Gibson Lake) until it flows into the Arkansas River, approximately 2 miles west of Fort Gibson, Oklahoma (on the Fort Smith map);

(viii) Then southward and eastward along the Arkansas River (flowing through the Robert S. Kerr Lake) into the State of Arkansas, and continuing eastward until the Arkansas River is joined by Vache Grasse Creek, approximately 4 miles east of Barling, Arkansas;

(ix) Then southeastward and southwestward following Vache Grasse

Creek to the place where it is crossed by Arkansas Highway 10, near Greenwood, Arkansas;

(x) Then westward along Highway 10 to U.S. Highway 71. Note: Highway 10 is the primary highway leading from Greenwood to Hackett, Arkansas;

(xi) Then southward and eastward along Highway 71 until it crosses Rock Creek;

(xii) Then northeastward along Rock Creek to Petit Jean Creek;

(xiii) Then generally northeastward and eastward along Petit Jean Creek until it becomes the Petit Jean River (on the Russellville map);

(xiv) Then generally eastward along the Petit Jean River, flowing through Blue Mountain Lake, until the Petit Jean River joins the Arkansas River;

(xv) Then generally eastward along the Arkansas River to Cadron Creek;

(xvi) Then northeastward and eastward along Cadron Creek, for about 2½ miles, until it passes under U.S. Highway 64, approximately 3½ miles west of Conway, Arkansas;

(xvii) Then eastward along U.S. Highway 64 until it intersects U.S. Highway 67, near Beebe, Arkansas (on the Memphis map);

(xviii) Then northeastward along U.S. Highway 67 into the state of Missouri, then northward until U.S. Highway 67 intersects U.S. Highway 60, in Poplar Bluff, Missouri (on the Poplar Bluff map);

(xix) Then eastward along U.S. Highway 60 until it crosses the western boundary of Stoddard County. Note: Here that boundary is the St. Francis River;

(xx) Then northward, northeastward, and eastward along the boundary of Stoddard County until it joins the southern boundary of Cape Girardeau County (on the Cape Girardeau map);

(xxi) Then northeastward along the Cape Girardeau County boundary until it meets the Mississippi River south of Cape Girardeau, Missouri;

(xxii) Then northward along the Mississippi River to the starting point.

[T.D. ATF-231, 51 FR 24144, July 2, 1986; 51 FR 25366, July 14, 1986]